





## THE WAR.

from the Fifth Page.)

## STATE AFFAIRS.

Thursday's Crooked Roll-Call on the Edwards-County Bill.

A Representative Marked as Voting "Yes" Who Was Then in Chicago.

This Vote Changing the Result, the Speaker Annuls the Passage of the Bill.

General Assent that a Vote Counted So Slowly Should Be Wrong.

The Pebble-Minded Forced to Out Down on Lambrequins and Bric-a-Brac.

Fancies to the State and Another Commission to Banquet on Taxes.

## ILLINOIS.

SPECIAL REPORT.

FREIGHTS TO THE TRIBUNE.

Freight Rates, which are

surprising, and it may not be the fault of the Danube-Hungary

Light. To understand

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to the question of the

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The Danube-Hungary has not

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## The Tribune.

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Address: THE TRIBUNE, 111 N. Wabash Avenue.  
Corner Madison and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

## AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.  
Madison street, between Dearborn and State.  
Engagement of Ross Etings, Afternoon, "Lord Astor." Evening, "Miss Sarah Martin."

## Hailey's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.  
Engagement of the Anna Rose-Booth troupe.  
Afternoon, "La Perichole." Evening, "La Timide d'Amour."

## Museum.

Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Vandeville entertainment. Engagement of Dan Thompson, "John Whitcom." Afternoon and evening.

## Farnham's Circus.

Lake Park, foot of Washington street. Afternoon and evening.

## SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

## CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally firmer yesterday, with a fair aggregate of trading. Meats packed closed 15¢ per lb higher, at \$14.25 for June and \$14.35 for July. Lard closed 10¢ higher, at \$10.00 per lb. Bacon was 10¢ higher, at \$4.50 per lb. Lard closed 10¢ higher, at \$4.50 per lb for lessors; shoulder, 7¢ for short ribs, and 7½¢ for short cleaners. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.07 per gallon. Lake freight were dull, at 3½¢ per ton for corn to June. Flour was quiet and unchanged, at \$1.00 per barrel. Corn was 10¢ higher, at \$1.05 each and \$1.05 for June. Oats closed 10¢ higher, at 3½¢ each and 3½¢ for June. Oats were dull, at 3½¢ each and 3½¢ for June. Rye was dull, at 3½¢ each and 3½¢ for June. Wheat was quiet and unchanged, with sales at \$2.00 and \$2.00. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$107.00 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 92½.

The Senate seems to have reconsidered and passed the State Board of Health bill, a scheme to make more offices and expense to the taxpayers under the pretense of benefiting the public health, which is all both. It is a tax-eater's job.

Such of the saints as have had Canadian villages named in their honor seem to be strangely remiss in their duties as godfathers, for they certainly permit all sorts of calamities to happen to their unhappy protégés. St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, and St. Stephen's have all suffered fiery visitations, and now St. Hippolyte has had a fearful hurricane, scattering destruction and death in its course.

Two cases of hemp-stretching are chronicled in the *Argus* this morning. SAMUEL ONS, at Mt. Vernon, Mo., for the murder of a farmer named DAVIS, in Christian County, and CHARLES TOMMY, a negro, at Americus, Ga., for the murderous outcome of a brutal assault upon Mrs. CARAWAY. Among the witnesses of the execution was the husband of the murdered woman, whose chief errand in coming to town was to obtain a license to get married again, though he managed to kill two birds with one stone by dropping in at the taking-off of the man who made him a widow.

Civilized warfare is a thing which the Turkish mind has no conception of. The horrible atrocities of a year ago in Bulgaria are being repeated as fast as circumstances will permit, and there is small hope that the Christian element of any town in the possession of the Turkish forces will escape the horrible fate of the Slaves of Turkuza, who, on the 16th inst., were put to the sword by the Turks—but all the younger women, who were reserved for a more terrible fate. The crews of the victims of this monstrous violation of the rules of warfare were heard by the Romanian outposts, and two Bulgarians who escaped the general massacre confirmed the report.

Dissolute fighting is reported from the vicinity of Kars, and from Turkish sources subsequent is received of an attempt by the Russians to bombard that fortress with heavy siege guns, the attempt failing by reason of a mischievous of the range. Minor engagements have taken place in the vicinity of Van, Erivan, and Ardahan, and heavy battles are predicted near Batum and Terekh-Kale. The Turks have found effective allies in the Circassians on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and large shipments of arms and equipments are being forwarded by water to points near the Russian lines of communication. Encounters between these semi-civilized warriors and the trained Russian troops have almost invariably resulted in favor of the latter where the fighting was on open ground, and the irregular auxiliaries are likely to be effective only as skirmishers and flying battalions.

Yesterday the Presbyterian General Assembly was busied in completing its organization, as far as possible, by the appointment of committees and by the reference of various resolutions to be reported on hereafter. The Assembly is hardly under way yet, and will not be until next week. By that time the standing committees will begin to take their report, and nothing will retard the transaction of business. The handshakings will be over, the members will be settled in the homes where they are entertained, and after the rest of Sunday will be ready to listen, to discuss, and to vote. Yesterday the religious services incident to the commencement of such a session was quite manifest; it will, however, soon disappear, as the Moderator and themselves. An interesting feature of the report in to-day's issue is the announcement of the religious services of Sunday, for which assignments have thus far been made from among the clerical delegates.

They seem to be getting along pretty well in South Carolina. The Chief Justice having died some time ago, there was a vacancy on the Bench. The Republican members wanted Judge WILLARD, a sound Republican, promised to the vacancy. Gov. HARRISON agreed, 46, to have them secure the place. A majority of the Democrats, under the lead of a Bourbon named GARNET, bitterly opposed the election of Judge WILLARD;

but enough Democrats voted with the Republicans to elect him Chief Justice. A Columbia dispatch of the 17th says:

The South Carolina Senate and House met in joint session yesterday to elect for the Chief Justiceship of the State. Associate Justice A. J. WILLARD was elected on the first ballot, receiving 56 out of 136 votes. This creates a vacancy in the Associate judgeship, the election for which will probably take place next week.

Judge WILLARD is a native of New York. Gov. HAMPTON wanted the Hon. Henry MULIER elected to fill the vacancy thus created, and yesterday all the Republicans in the Senate and House voted in making his election unanimous. Thus it will be seen a great deal of the former political bitterness has disappeared. Ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN speaks well of Gov. HARRISON's Administration. In regard to HAYES' Southern policy, he said of it what HAYES himself has said, "That it is an experiment, the wisdom of which will only be known when it has had a fair trial. Time alone will show," he says, "whether the President's policy is likely to redound to the peace and welfare of that State."

The Omaha Republican undertakes to answer THE TRIBUNE's question, "What you propose as a substitute for the policy of the President." After masticating the question through half a column, this is all it produces: "We shall continue to protest against a course which gives up the South and the country to the enemies of liberty." This not only dodges the question, but asserts a falsehood by *immodo*. The idea it tries to convey is that HAYES has "given up the South to the enemies of liberty,"—meaning to the Democracy. That sheet knows very well that all the Southern States but three had passed into the hands of the Democrats before HAYES ever nominated,—that Florida fell into their possession after the election and before HAYES' inauguration. All this while GRANT was President and the military employed to uphold the carpet-bag Government. When HAYES came in, he found South Carolina in possession of the Democrats,—all except the State-House. He found Louisiana in about the same condition of "goneses." There was precious little left to "give up," and that little, for all purposes of affording protection to the blacks, was quiet and still. It will puzzle the Omaha *Republican*, or any other pig-headed print, to enumerate anything that HAYES yielded which was of the slightest practical value to the colored people,—anything which afforded them the faintest aid or comfort, or protected them in life, liberty, or pursuit of happiness, in the smallest degree.

The critical situation in France continued throughout yesterday, being rather aggravated than improved by the prostration of the legislative bodies for a month. This act, of itself sufficient to severely tax the moderation and restraint of the dominant party, was rendered vastly more dangerous to the peace and quiet of the Republic in consequence of the extraordinary message which accompanied the President's notice of dissolution. With all the freedom and elasticity of American politics, a President of the United States would hardly dare address to a hostile majority in either branch of Congress a communication at once so insulting, threatening, and dictatorial as that which MACMANAN caused to be read yesterday in connection with the decree ordering a recess of one month. Intense indignation and rage among the members of the Left sought expression on the tribunes, only to be sternly repressed by the President of the Chamber, while in the Senate the scene was scarcely less violent and exciting. The feeling which was suppressed in the Assembly soon found vent in a manifesto by the Deputies and a *procès verbal* by the Republican Senators, appealing to the people for support and confidence in this hour of distrust and peril to France. The Republicans justify the exercise of their MacMANAN's threat by the publication of articles severely condemning his course, and the prediction is made that the Imperialist programme will be carried forward to the extent of a general removal of Republican officials, a prosecution of newspapers unfavorable to the Government, and a further prostration of the Assembly for three months after the pending recess expires. Everything points to dangerous, troublous times in France.

There was published yesterday 196 large newspaper pages of what was called the "Delinquent Tax List" of Cook County. It was a fraud in every sense of the word. It was not a delinquent list, but merely a transcript of all the subdivisions of property in the county, with no name to pay. It represents a cost of \$50,000 in round figures to the taxpayers, or about \$20,000 for the preparation of the list, \$20,000 for the printing thereof, and \$10,000 for the final record. The same and only purpose which it serves might be attained at a cost not to exceed \$100,—that is to say, the publication of a few lines in every paper published in the county to the effect that judgment would be applied for in the Court against all property on which the taxes were not paid before a certain date. This would be good and sufficient notice to every property-owner who had not paid his taxes, if the law were changed to suit. But the present Legislature has refused to relieve Cook County of this \$50,000, and every other county in the State of a proportionate burden, because it helps support some impudent newspaper from which local political favours are expected. It was the erosion of the former Treasurer of Cook County (Buffalo MILLER) to force out the job the *Inter-Ocean* for \$10,000, and probably many of the County Treasurers throughout the State share the profit. The publication only served to supply flaws on which to base lawsuits contesting the payment of taxes. Yet the Illinois Legislature voted down a bill introduced by Mr. MATTHEWS to prohibit these bungling and costly jobs. It will be the duty of the Governor to call the special session of the next Legislature to this phase of public robbery, since we presume there is no way of avoiding it before that time.

Some years ago there were in certain of the Southern States bands of outlaws whose business it was to rob about at night with masked faces and slight negroes. This sport was pretty effectively checked by certain game-laws of the United States known as the Ku-Klux acts. For some time after, however, there were enough spasmodic outlaws to keep the carpet-baggers in office, which went unpunished, partly because the principal business of carpet-bag politicians

was to plunder, leaving no time for the enforcement of the laws, and partly because the consumption of negroes was necessary to secure the support of United States bayonets and sabres. The Northern Ku-Klux, led mainly by ward-bummers editors of dead-beat news-papers, have outlived their masked brethren of the South, and still howl for the consumption of negroes as the necessary provider for themselves and others living upon Government pay. They want the carpet-bag regime restored to the Southern States, and pretend they want it for the purpose of preventing such outrages as the attack on Judge CARMICHAEL.

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THE CAPITAL-STOCK DELUSION.

Some ten members of the State Senate have placed on record a bill against the passage by that body of the bill amending the State Revenue law. Among the reasons given is the following:

First—Because said Senate amendments abrogate the tax on capital stock of railroads and telegraphs at the very time when the affairs of the country are in such a condition as to call for the most necessary to call attention to assessments, as between rich companies and poor ones; to relinquish which tax is to lose to the public nearly a million dollars annually of taxes demanded by justice and equal rights.

It is a mistake to assert that the Courts are to be held to be necessary to tax capital stocks in order to equalize assessments between rich companies and poor ones. The Courts said nothing about the necessity for any such tax. This is a pesty institution, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, located in Chicago; the appropriation for this is about \$17,000 for two years, and to secure this the twenty-one Representatives and seven Senators from Cook County are expected and required to vote nearly two millions of dollars to support a vast system of institutions all over the State. The representatives of Cook County do not represent public sentiment when, in consideration of the \$8,000 or \$10,000 voted annually to support the Eye and Ear Infirmary in this city, they vote away immense sums for all manner of useless institutions, to support which this county has to pay a tax of \$300,000 a year. It would be necessary to support the Eye and Ear Infirmary by private subscription, than in consideration of its support by the State, this county should pay \$300,000 annually to build institutions wholly unnecessary all over the State. We have no doubt of the Legislature generally recognizing this evil, but so localized have become these institutions, that they have not the courage to oppose, much less break up, the rank abuses. This Legislature has exceeded all its predecessors in promoting this scheme of plunder, which promises to make taxation in this State exceed anything known in the days when the State owned an enormous debt. Though the debt has been paid, the Legislature is determined that taxation shall be kept at the maximum.

THE LAW TO RESTRAIN STRIKERS.

Gov. CULLOM should not hesitate a moment to affix his signature to the bill which has passed both Houses of the Illinois Legislature to restrain or punish overt acts against the public and individuals by organized strikers. This is not in any sense a bill for the benefit of railroads or any other employer, but a bill for the protection of the community and the workingmen themselves. The bill comprises two sections, viz.: The one intended to prevent locomotive-engineers from striking on the railroads, and the other to restrain or punish overt acts against the public and individuals by organized strikers.

The law of capital stock comes as near to iniquity as anything that could be selected. The thing that excites our special wonder is, that the very cabled warning which is published on the preceding page, loaded out, and sent by a quantity of columns of startlings, is the same that sets at nought the torments of monstrous falsehoods to the Chicago *Times* from Washington last winter about the Presidential count and Commission. The *Times* is the only paper which has not yet been compelled to admit that the bill is exceedingly reasonable; but there are some things about the matter which can hardly be found out. For instance, on the editorial page of the *Journal*, which swallowed the *Times* whole, it is asserted that the bill will be a "catastrophe" to the workingmen, and that it will be a "catastrophe" to the public. The *Journal* has not yet been compelled to admit that the bill is a "catastrophe" to the public.

There is no doubt of the truth of that; but the thing that excites our special wonder is, that the very cabled warning which is published on the preceding page, loaded out, and sent by a quantity of columns of startlings, is the same that sets at nought the torments of monstrous falsehoods to the Chicago *Times* from Washington last winter about the Presidential count and Commission.

As soon as it was evident that Russia and Turkey were drifting into a war which would seriously engage the attention of the other European Powers, the Ultramontane Bishops of France commenced to agitate in behalf of the temporal power of the Pope. Vaticinal charges were delivered, setting forth that the Pope was a prisoner, and furiously denouncing the Italian Government. At last the Clerics became so emboldened as to demand that President MACMANAN should reinstate the Pope by main force. The Italian Government complained of these interminable denunciations, and the French Government, in its turn, complained of the Pope's interference in the affairs of the State.

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ly be in motion, as Germany has guaranteed the integrity of the Italian Government against any effort to restore the temporal power to the Papacy. Even if the attempt should not be made, the mere fact of Clerical ascendancy would still disturb the relations between France and Germany. France is evidently on the edge of a volcano when such a man as GARNET declares there exists at the side of the head of State a power which no Ministry can cope with, and when he warns the President not to attempt this adventure, as "the chancery will go off of

buildings and grounds, Principals and Matrons' Trustees and "Boards" for all these establishments. There have also been established Normal Colleges, Northern, Central, Southern, and in due time Eastern and Western; a State University at Champaign, a home for the orphan children of soldiers of the late War,—which perhaps is one of the greatest abuses of all; now there are to be duplicated State Prisons and State Reform Schools. All these institutions are provided with costly sites, costly buildings, and the cost of furnishing and annual repairs and additions to furnishing would startle even the proprietors of the elaborately-provided hotels in this city. These establishments are each supplied with a strong force of salaried officers, besides the usual array of Trustees, Visitors, Regents, Commissioners, and others. These institutions, the majority of them, are homes for the employees. Every man has the right to earn his living in an honest fashion at any wages and on any terms he may choose to accept, and Government owns the property against threats and violence, excepting those who desire to do the work at reduced rates, or suspended work under a demand for better pay, but they may not assault other men who desire to do the work at terms which the employers offer. Such a law will be a protection for workingmen as well as for employers. Every man has the right to earn his living in an honest fashion at any wages and on any terms he may choose to accept, and Government owns the property against threats and violence, excepting those who desire to do the work at reduced rates, or suspended work under a demand for better pay, but they may not assault other men who desire to do the work at terms which the employers offer. Such a law will be a protection for workingmen as well as for employers. Every man has the right to earn his living in an honest fashion at any wages and on any terms he may choose to accept, and Government owns the property against threats and violence, excepting those who desire to do the work at reduced rates, or suspended work under a demand for better pay, but they may not assault other men who desire to do the work at terms which the employers offer. Such a law will be a protection for workingmen as well as for employers. Every man has the right to earn his living in an honest fashion at any wages and on any terms he may choose to accept, and Government owns the property against threats and violence, excepting those who desire to do the work at reduced rates, or suspended work under a demand for better pay, but they may not assault other men who desire to do the work at terms which the employers offer. Such a law will be a protection for workingmen as well as for employers. Every man has the right to earn his living in an honest fashion at any wages and on any terms he may choose to accept, and Government owns the property







## THE CITY.

### GENERAL NEWS.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer M. Polley made a arrest a man who had slighted Eddie Benzo, residing at the corner of Paulina and Elston avenue.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 86 Main street, 10 a.m., was 68°, with a high of 70° and a low of 65°. The weather was clear and a little fellow named Eddie Benzo, residing at the corner of Paulina and Elston avenue.

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A man named Goldsmith, a second-hand dealer, was yesterday fined \$600 and costs by Justice Foote for buying and selling payo and soda-water bottles bearing the trade-mark of John B. Lomax, and thereby violating the statute in regard to trade-marks.

Last evening Mr. Wurster, the German theatre manager, and his wife were thrown out of a bogie on Calumet avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. Mr. Wurster escaped unharmed, but his wife sustained injuries of the collar-bone and severe internal injuries.

Matthew Vaneek, the laborer who was injured so badly by a board which fell from a building on the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street upon which he was at work, died yesterday at his residence, 1107 N. Webster.

At an early hour yesterday morning a Swede named John Johnson, residing in the rear of No. 224 Dearborn street, was cut down from a building with a grader. Dr. Gilligan was called, but could do nothing for the man, and at noon yesterday he died.

Dr. B. C. Mather, M.D., N. H. brother-in-law of Gov. T. C. of Massachusetts, and Col. A. Blood, of Manchester, the well-known locomotive engineer, were at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. L. Moore, 1107 N. Webster.

They are on their way to the Pacific coast on an extended pleasure and business tour.

A man who is thus described dropped out of a window of Twelfth and Canal streets: About 45 years of age, dark complexion, smooth face, had a mustache, and was wearing a light-colored suit and overalls, pegged boots, small brown felt hat. The body was found in the Morgue, who is to give identification.

A correspondent writes from Des Moines, Ia., to say that a Chicago agent recently sold shirts to men who were to be employed in the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river, and that they could be made, and sold so cheaply, he replied that women made them here at 9 cents a pair, and that he was to be paid 10 cents a pair.

At the weekly Brevetos House social of the Sunday-school Superintendents Tuesday evening in plain of giving the quarterly or review Sunday school, a motion was unanimously carried, that the adoption of such plan was unadvisable, and prepared by order of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It can be obtained at Fairbank's.

And now Coffey Jones has gone the way of "Sons" Levy; in other words he has jumped from a swindled position on the Indiana side, and De Wolf was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the Board at the recent death of Justice Thurman. The Board had been appointed five assistants, and would probably want to have a new one, and wanted their salaries fixed. No action was taken.

Last night the postponed meeting of the Board of Education was held at the home of the President, W. F. Peet, in the chair. Thomas E. Whalen was expelled from membership, by the order of the Board, for having, by peremptory works to leave the employ of his members and work in his shop. Another special meeting was called to discuss the question of the re-establishing the custom of keeping the shops open Sundays.

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THE TOMB-ROBBERS.

AN ATTEMPT TO GIVE BAIL.

In the Springfield dispatches published in yesterday's Tribune it was reported that the trial of Mr. Lincoln, the Lincoln town-crier, had been postponed to the 23d inst., under protest of their counsel, Hamilton & Orendorf, who wanted the prisoners released on bail. The parties who proposed to have the trial postponed were Mr. G. A. Goss, of Springfield, and Mr. C. C. Avery, of Worcester, Mass., who are the defense attorneys.

Mr. Avery, of Worcester, was the platform, and was received with a hearty ovation.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

Local Finances Quiet and Unchanged.

The Produce Markets Generally Firm—A Fair Volume of Business is Not Departed.

Hogs Dull—Grain Steady—The Shipping Business Very Quiet.

## FINANCIAL.

The condition of local finances is for the moment as steady and dull as the premium on gold. There is little demand of any kind for advances besides the regular business that is done one day after another without regard to the amount of available funds that are accumulating, and these can be marketed at favorable rates.

Rates of discount were 80-10 per cent at the usual rates prevail.

New York exchange was 50-75¢ per \$1,000 premium.

## FUNDING OPERATIONS.

The New York Tribune examines the "location" of the Government bonds lately issued. The funds that of \$400,000,000 were issued by the Senate, a large portion was taken in this country.

At the outset of the refunding the amount of \$500,000 was about equal to the amount of \$500 in cash, and, but for the political complications of Europe, no doubt the market would have been more active.

The amount of government bonds abroad has been steadily decreased, and the return of bonds already held there have greatly increased. Sales abroad have been entirely suspended.

At the end of the month of May, \$10,000,000 of bonds have been made for \$800,000,000 of 6 per cent, of which \$500,000 are coupon bonds. In answer to the claim that bonds abroad will increase, it is stated that the amount of bonds of Germany which show a decrease of \$500,000 marks the German market shows a decrease of the amount that is issued.

## THE QUARTZ MILLS OF NEVADA.

The San Francisco Tribune, in noticing a statistic that 200,000 tons of quartz were about to be crushed out of the \$500,000,000. These are to be used in the manufacture of gold and silver.

At the end of the month of May, \$10,000,000 of bonds of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines of between \$600,000 and \$700,000 were issued.

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